 Chapter 16: Psychological Disorders **Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Directions:** Answer each of the following questions as you read the section. Be sure to provide thorough answers written in complete sentences.

**“Perspectives on Psychological Disorders” - Refer to pages 639-649 to answer the following questions.**

1. At what point would a behavior be considered by psychologists and psychiatrist to be a psychological disorder?
2. What does *deviant* mean? What might need to be taken into consideration when labeling a person’s behavior as *deviant*?
3. Explain Philippe Pinel’s view of psychological disorders.
4. Describe the medial model approach in understanding psychological disorders.
5. Describe the biopsychosocial approach to psychological disorders.
6. What is the purpose of the diagnostic classification of disorders?
7. What is the DSM and what is it used for?
8. Explain why some psychologists criticize the use of diagnostic labels.
9. Describe David Rosenhan’s experiment and explain the importance of it.
10. What is ADHD? Include the three key symptoms.
11. Write down 5 facts about ADHD.

**Anxiety Disorders - pages 649-653**

**Please refer to the chart that is attached in a separate file.**

**“Dissociation and Multiple Personalities” - Refer to pages 656-657 to answer the following questions. These may not necessarily be in order.**

1. Describe the characteristics of a person with a dissociative disorder.
2. What is dissociative identity disorder (DID)?
3. What possible explanations have been offered as the causes of these disorders? (Include both the psychoanalytic and learning perspectives)
4. What arguments have skeptics made against the existence of DID?
5. What proof is provided by those who accept DID as a genuine disorder?

**“Mood Disorders” - Refer to pages 658-669 to answer the following questions.**

1. What are the principle forms of mood disorders?
2. Why is depression referred to as the “common cold” of psychological disorders?
3. In what ways does experiencing a temporary state of depression from time to time benefit us?
4. How would one know if a person was suffering from a major depressive disorder as opposed to a temporary depression that people do experience once in a while?
5. What is a dysthymic disorder?
6. Explain how bipolar disorder differs from a major depressive disorder?
7. Bipolar disorder was once referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Provide some behaviors that are characteristic of a person experiencing a mania.
9. Describe the six major facts that help us understand mood disorders.
10. Describe at least three ways that our biology is responsible for our mood disorders.
11. Explain the social-cognitive perspective of depression.

**“Schizophrenia” Refer to pages 669-676 to answer the following questions.**

1. Provide two statistics regarding schizophrenia.
2. Describe the thinking of a person with schizophrenia. What is one explanation provided for these types of thoughts?
3. Describe the disturbed perceptions that a person with schizophrenia might experience.
4. Describe the inappropriate emotions and actions characteristic of a person with schizophrenia.
5. Contrast a schizophrenia patient who exhibits positive symptoms with one who exhibits negative symptoms.
6. How likely is it that a person will recover from schizophrenia? Explain.
7. List and describe each of the subtypes of schizophrenia.
8. Explain the connection between dopamine and schizophrenia.
9. Cite at least three details that support the idea that schizophrenia is linked to abnormal brain activity and anatomy.
10. Provide one other possible link to schizophrenia that scientists are still exploring.
11. What genetic factors would put a child at a higher risk for developing schizophrenia?